

## SPRING-LOADED AWL

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates generally to an awl for use in orthopedic surgery, and more particularly to an awl having a cutting tip that is used to create or enlarge holes in bone.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The present invention relates generally to an awl for use in orthopedic surgery. Awls generally in orthopedic surgery are used to create or enlarge holes in bone. Although a drill may be used to create a hole in bone for orthopedic surgery, the precision required in aligning holes, for example, for vertebral surgery, requires the use of a drill guide along with the drill. Rather than using two devices, the present invention allows a surgeon to use a single device to create a properly aligned hole. An awl may also be used for creating starter holes for self-drilling screws, although it is not limited to such uses.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0003] The present invention relates to an awl used in orthopedic surgery. The awl of the present invention in one embodiment has a shaft with a cutting tip, a spring, a bottom outer sleeve, a top outer sleeve, an inner sleeve, and a hand grip. More particularly the cutting tip of the awl of this embodiment is normally maintained within an outer sleeve by a spring which provides a biasing force. In one embodiment, the awl may have a distal end which engages a bone plate, and a proximal end, which may have a hand grip for operating the awl. Preferably, the awl engages the bone plate with the awl being oriented to match the desired trajectory of the bone fasteners, such as for example screws, through the bone plate. The awl preferably engages the bone plate in a releasable manner. Applying pressure to the hand grip in a direction toward the distal end of the awl pushes the shaft of the awl against the spring which causes the cutting tip of the awl to leave the outer sleeve and contact the bone surface. Depending upon the pressure applied and the distance traveled by the shaft, the cutting tip preferably pierces the bone, with travel of the cutting tip preferably limited by a shoulder within the outer sleeve. Releasing pressure on the hand grip allows the biasing force of the spring to return the cutting tip of the awl to a position within the outer sleeve. The distal end of the spring rests on a shoulder inside the inner sleeve and the proximal end of the spring rests on a shoulder formed by the junction of the inner sleeve and the awl shaft. The

outer sleeve may include slots that allow the tool to be cleaned and sterilized between surgeries.

[0004] The awl of the present invention in another embodiment comprises a shaft with a cutting edge formed on one end, an outer sleeve, and a biasing member configured to bias the shaft to an initial position within the outer sleeve. The shaft is surrounded by the outer sleeve and movable in the axial direction with respect to the outer sleeve by a predetermined distance to limit the depth of penetration of the cutting tip into a bone. The elastic member may be a coil spring, which may surround the shaft. Preferably, one end of the outer sleeve has a means, preferably a threaded connection, of releasably attaching to a bone plate. The threads at the end of the outer sleeve may be conical. Preferably, the initial position of the shaft is such that the cutting edge of the shaft is surrounded by the outer sleeve. There may be one or more slots, or openings of another shape, through the outer sleeve. The awl apparatus may further comprise a handle attached to the end of the shaft.

[0005] A method of installing a bone plate to a bone surface is also described, the method comprising the steps of (a) contacting the bone plate to the bone surface; (b) contacting an awl apparatus to a first fastener hole in a bone plate, the awl apparatus comprising a shaft having a cutting edge formed on a distal end, an outer sleeve within which the shaft is axially movable, and a biasing member configured to bias the shaft to an initial position within the outer sleeve; (c) creating a hole in the bone by applying axial pressure to the distal end of the shaft; (d) removing the awl apparatus from the bone plate while holding the bone plate in contact with the bone surface; and (e) installing a bone anchor through the first fastener hole into the hole created in step (c). The awl may then be attached to a second fastener hole in the bone plate and steps (b) through (e) repeated for the second fastener hole. The awl may be attached to the bone plate prior to contacting the bone plate to the bone surface. Preferably, the awl is attached to the bone plate by threading.

#### **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

[0006] While preferred features of the present invention are disclosed in the accompanying drawings, the invention is not limited to such preferred features wherein:

[0007] FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the awl attached to a bone plate;

[0008] FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of the awl of FIG. 1;

[0009] FIG. 3 is a side view of the awl shaft;

[0010] FIG. 4 is a side view of the top outer sleeve;

[0011] FIG. 5 is a side view of the bottom outer sleeve; and

[0012] FIG. 6 is a side view of the top outer sleeve.

**DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT**

[0013] Referring to FIG. 1, there is shown an exemplary spring-loaded awl assembly 100, engaging an anchor hole 210 of a cervical bone plate 200. Awl assembly 100 is used for orthopedic applications that include creating or enlarging holes in bone. While the spring-loaded awl assembly 100 is shown and described as used with a cervical plate 200 for use in the cervical region of the spine, it will be appreciated that the spring-loaded awl assembly 100 can be used with other bone plates. As shown in FIG. 2, assembly 100 includes a top outer sleeve 110, a bottom outer sleeve 120, an inner sleeve 130, an awl shaft 140, a spring 150, and a hand grip 160. All components may be fabricated from a biocompatible material such as stainless steel. Hand grip 160 may be fabricated from plastic or rubber, preferably silicone rubber to allow assembly 100 to be subjected to high temperatures for sterilization, for comfort, to reduce weight, and for ease of fabrication. Applying pressure to hand grip 160 against the biasing force of spring 150 causes the cutting tip 142 of awl shaft 140 to exit the distal end 122 of the bottom outer sleeve 120, allowing cutting tip 142 during its intended use to contact and preferably pierce bone when, for example, the assembly is engaged with a bone plate in contact with bone.

[0014] With reference to FIG. 3, awl shaft 140 is approximately 200 mm long and has a cutting tip 142, a distal portion 144, a medial portion 146, and a proximal portion 148, exemplary diameters of which are about 2.5 mm, about 3.0 mm, about 3.5 mm, and about 2.8 mm, respectively. Other dimensions for the diameter of the cutting tip, distal portion, medial portion, and proximal portion may also be used, and the length of shaft 140 may also be varied. The junction of medial section 146 and proximal section 148 of awl shaft 140 may form a shoulder 147.

[0015] With reference to FIG. 4, top outer sleeve 110 has a flared section 112 at its proximal end, and has a throughbore 114 with an exemplary diameter of about 2.85 mm and a counterbored section 116 with an exemplary diameter of about 4.78 mm. Other dimensions for the diameters of through bore 114 and counterbore for counterbored section 116 may be used. Distal end 115 of counterbored section 116 forms a shoulder 115a. Top outer sleeve has a length of approximately 80 mm, and shoulder 115a is about 25 mm from distal end 113 of top outer sleeve 110. Shoulder 115a may be formed at different lengths. Diametrically opposed slots 118 through the wall 119 of top outer sleeve 110 are approximately 2 mm wide and approximately 30 mm long, and facilitate cleaning and sterilizing awl assembly 100

between surgeries. Other dimensions and shapes of openings may be used instead of the slots 118 described. One or more slots 118 may be provided and the slots 118 can have the same or different dimensions. The distal end 113 of top outer sleeve 110 has an exemplary outer diameter of about 6 mm to allow it to be inserted into proximal section 126 of bottom outer sleeve 120. Distal end 113 of top outer sleeve 110 may be externally threaded to facilitate releasably joining distal end 113 of top outer sleeve 110 to bottom outer sleeve 120.

Providing a releasable connection between top outer sleeve 110 and bottom outer sleeve 120 may allow the top and bottom outer sleeves 110, 120 to be disconnected to facilitate cleaning and sterilizing. Alternatively, top and bottom outer sleeves 110, 120 may be joined by, for example, rolling, welding, brazing, etc. Distal end 113 of top outer sleeve 110 may include a groove 117 to facilitate joining top and bottom outer sleeves 110, 120.

**[0016]** With reference to FIG. 5, bottom outer sleeve 120 has a throughbore 122 with an exemplary diameter of about 3.1 mm. The inside diameter of the bore increases to approximately 4.55 mm in intermediate section 124 and to approximately 6 mm in proximal section 126. Bottom outer sleeve 120 has a length of approximately 80 mm and proximal section 126 is approximately 12 mm long. The outside diameter of proximal section 126 is approximately 7 mm, with the remainder of bottom outer sleeve 120 having an outside diameter of approximately 5.85 mm. Diametrically opposed slots 128 through wall 129 of bottom outer sleeve are approximately 2 mm wide and about 30 mm long, and facilitate cleaning and sterilizing awl assembly 100 between surgeries. Other dimensions, shapes, locations, and number of slots 128 may be provided. Distal end 121 of bottom outer sleeve 120 may be threaded for mechanical attachment to the perimeter of anchor hole 210 of bone plate 200, although other methods of releasably attaching awl assembly 100 to bone plate 200 are possible. In some cases, assembly 100 will be used with bone plates with conical fastener holes and distal end 121 of bottom outer sleeve 120 will then have an external conical thread to match the fastener holes.

**[0017]** With reference to FIG. 6, inner sleeve 130 has a throughbore 132 with an exemplary diameter of about 2.85 mm, a distal portion 134 with an exemplary outside diameter of 6.5 mm and a distal face 131, a flared medial section 136 with an exemplary maximum outside diameter of about 15.5 mm, and a proximal portion 138 approximately 15 mm long and 12 mm in diameter, with proximal face 139.

**[0018]** Referring again to FIG. 2, assembly of awl assembly 100 will now be explained. Proximal portion 148 of awl shaft 140 is inserted into distal end 121 of bottom outer sleeve 120 until shoulder 147 of awl shaft 140 rests against distal end 113 of top outer

sleeve 110. Spring 150 is placed over proximal portion 148 of awl shaft 140 and proximal end 148 of awl shaft 140 is inserted into throughbore 132 of inner sleeve 130, with inner sleeve located on awl shaft 140 in such a position that the gap 104 between shoulder 115a of top outer sleeve 110 and distal face 131 of inner sleeve 130 (dimension  $L_1$ ; exemplary dimension of about 17 mm) is slightly less than the free length of spring 150. The travel of the cutting tip 142 of awl shaft (and consequently the depth of hole bored) is changed by varying dimension  $L_1$  and the length of spring 150. It will be appreciated that the spring could be in a location other than around the proximal portion 148 of awl shaft 140. In addition, an elastic member other than a coil spring could serve the same function as spring 150. Inner sleeve 130 is mechanically joined to proximal end 148 of awl shaft 140, preferably by welding or brazing the interface of proximal face 139 of inner sleeve 130 and proximal portion 148 of awl shaft 140. Bottom outer sleeve 110 is slipped over awl shaft 140 and distal end 113 of top outer shaft 110, and top and bottom outer sleeves 110, 120 are mechanically joined, preferably by laser welding. However, other means of mechanically joining top and bottom outer sleeves 110, 120, including threaded connections, brazing, or rolling, are possible. In addition, the outer sleeve can be a single piece. Awl shaft 140 is preferably free to rotate within outer sleeves 110, 120 to facilitate clearing bone debris from the path of cutting tip 142 as the depth of the hole being created increases. Handle grip 160 preferably is attached to proximal portion 138 of inner sleeve 130, preferably by molding the handle onto proximal portion 138 of inner sleeve 130, or by bonding or gluing.

**[0019]** Use of the awl assembly 100 to create a hole in bone will now be described. Referring to FIGS. 1 and 2, awl assembly 100 is releasably attached, preferably by a threaded connection, to anchor hole 210 of bone plate 200. Other methods of releasably attaching awl assembly to anchor hole 210 of bone plate 200 are possible, such as an expanding ferrule or ball detents. Assembly 100 may be used as a plate holder when applying plate 200 to the bone surface. Applying pressure in the axial direction to hand grip 160 toward the bone plate results in the subassembly of handle grip 160, inner sleeve 130, and awl shaft 140 traveling in the distal direction; and cutting tip 142 of awl shaft 140 making contact with bone. Travel of the subassembly of handle grip 160, inner sleeve 130, and awl shaft 140 in the distal direction is limited by shoulder 135 of inner sleeve 130 contacting proximal face 111 of top outer sleeve 110. This travel limit in turn limits the depth of hole formed by awl assembly 100. Releasing pressure on handle grip 160 results in the subassembly of handle grip 160, inner sleeve 130, and awl shaft 140 returning to its original position in which shoulder 147 of awl shaft 140 rests against distal end 113 of top outer sleeve 110, the contact between shoulder

147 and distal end 113 limiting travel of the subassembly of handle grip 160, inner sleeve 130, and awl shaft 140 in the proximal direction. Hand grip 160 may be rotated as axial pressure is applied to facilitate the clearing of debris from the path of cutting tip 142.

**[0020]** After the initial hole is created in the bone by awl assembly 100, plate 200 is held in place either by another plate holder (e.g., a rod in another threaded hole of plate 200), or by a surgeon's or nurse's finger. A bone screw is then inserted through anchor hole 210 and the awl is attached to another anchor hole to drill another hole.

**[0021]** While various descriptions of the present invention are described above, it should be understood that the various features can be used alone or in any combination thereof. Therefore, this invention is not to be limited to only the specifically preferred embodiments depicted herein.

**[0022]** Further, it should be understood that variations and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention may occur to those skilled in the art to which the invention pertains. Accordingly, all expedient modifications readily attainable by one versed in the art from the disclosure set forth herein that are within the scope and spirit of the present invention are to be included as further embodiments of the present invention. The scope of the present invention is accordingly defined as set forth in the appended claims.